

# PEACE NEWS

No. 982 April 22, 1955 4d. (U.S. Air Express)  
Edition: 10 cts.)

Registered as a newspaper.  
Entered as second-class matter at post office, Boston, Mass., USA.

## Marching men were "object of contempt" to Einstein

By Robert Greacen

ALBERT EINSTEIN, scientist and pacifist, died last Monday in the United States at the age of 76.

During the latter part of his life Einstein, who had been born of Jewish parentage in South West Germany, held the position of Professor of Theoretical Physics at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University.

It was there that this great European, winner of the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921, sought refuge to continue his scientific work, and pursue his interest in world peace and Zionism.

Two things above all others stirred the very remarkable, possibly unique mind of Albert Einstein: a passion for physics and mathematics, and a passion for peace.

Those of us who have little or no knowledge of his theories of relativity and the unified field must take on trust the revolutionary importance of his scientific achievement. His discoveries form the basis of electronics, television and atomic energy. According to Sir Henry Dale, they are comparable in importance to those of Newton. The example of this German Jew must strengthen the belief that true intellectual greatness is accompanied by an equally outstanding moral stature.

As long ago as 1930, when the Nazis were gradually building up their power, Einstein made his attitude quite clear:

Anyone who can take pleasure in marching in formation to the strains of a band is once and for all an object of contempt to me; his great brain has been given to him by mistake, a backbone was all he needed. This shame on civilisation should be obliterated as soon as possible. Heroism by order, insane violence and all the pestilence nonsense that goes by the name of patriotism, how intensely I hate them, how despicable and mean war seems to be. I would rather be hacked to pieces than take part in such a revolting business.

Both a Jew and pacifist Einstein for all his outstanding abilities, knew the full weight of Nazi hatred; more bitterly, he experienced the criticism of those German Jews who felt he had been too outspoken about Nazi ideas and methods. It stands to his credit, then as always, that he did not try to evade his moral responsibilities by a retreat into the laboratory.

Yet the irony of his life was perhaps that the man dedicated to peace was also the man who wrote a letter to President Roosevelt on August 2, 1939, tersely outlining the results of certain experiments by the scientists F. Fermi and L. Szilard. Einstein told him that it would be possible to transform the element uranium

ON BACK PAGE

## Einstein said . . .

To kill in wartime, it seems to me, is in no way better than common murder. Only radical abolition of war and of danger of war can help.

Gandhi, the greatest political genius of our time, has shown the way and has demonstrated what sacrifices man is willing to bring if only he has found the right way. His work for the liberation of India is a living example that man's will, sustained by an indomitable conviction, is stronger than apparently invincible material power.  
—Peace News, May 22, 1954.

Six months after Hiroshima was laid waste: America has a temporary superiority in armament, but it is certain that we have no lasting secret. What nature tells one group of men, she will tell in time to any other group. Perhaps five years from now several nations will have made bombs and then it may be too late to avoid disaster.

There is no foreseeable defence against atom bombs . . . Atom bombs kill cities. Our defence is not in armaments, nor in science, nor in going underground—but in law and order. We cannot simultaneously plan for war and peace.—Daily Herald, February 12, 1954.

Reactionary politicians have managed to instil suspicion of all intellectual efforts. They are now proceeding to suppress freedom of teaching, and to deprive of their positions all those who do not prove submissive—that is, to starve them out.

What should intellectuals do against this evil? Frankly, I can see only the revolutionary way of non-co-operation in the sense of Gandhi's. Everyone must be prepared for jail and economic ruin, in short, for the sacrifice of his personal welfare, in the interest of the cultural welfare of his country.

—Peace News, June 19, 1954.

Acland no longer alone; Battle-of-Britain pilot  
and Ex-RSM to stand as pacifists

# THE GENERAL ELECTION Will main issues be suppressed?

ALTHOUGH both the Conservative and Labour Parties are agreed on the manufacture of the H-bomb, there are growing indications that a wide section of British opinion is determined that discussion of this and other peace issues shall not be suppressed in the General Election which is to take place on May 26.

Two more candidates, in addition to Sir Richard Acland will be contesting the election on the peace issue. Unlike Sir Richard Acland, however, they will stand as pacifists.

## "One of the few" says ACT NOW FOR PEACE

JOHN LOVERSEED, AFC, who is to contest Hornsey constituency as a pacifist candidate was born on December 4, 1910, the son of the late J. F. Loverseed, JP, formerly Liberal MP for Sudbury, Suffolk.

He served in the RAF with short service commission, 1929 to 1934, was Area Organiser for Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction in Eastern Counties during 1935. Served in Republican Air Force in Spain during Spanish war in 1936-37. Rejoined RAF in November 1939 and served as fighter pilot in France and Battle of Britain. Contested Eddisbury By-Election in 1943 and became first elected Common Wealth MP. Awarded Air Force Cross in New Years' Honours List 1943. Defeated at General Election 1945 as Labour Candidate.

Activities devoted to Church work with Finsbury Park Methodist Church and Sunday School have occupied him during recent months. During this time pacifist convictions have developed and he is now convinced that renunciation of war and denial of British soil to other belligerents is necessary as preliminary to mediation with other nations to bring about world disarmament and peace.

MILLIONS of people will shortly vote for policies with which they do not agree. At some future date a British Government will probably use this phoney mandate to wage nuclear war in the name of the people.

Voices may be raised in protest: resolutions may be carried. Too late. Sanction for war will have been given overwhelmingly through the ballot boxes.

It will be useless to protest that we had no choice. It will cut no ice to moan that all the candidates before us were committed to war. Democracy allows us an infinite selection of views from which to choose, provided there are candidates to represent them.

Peace lovers have a duty to ensure that electors are given the opportunity to vote and to work for peace. At this vital moment this duty is imperative, over-riding considerations of expedience, personal convenience or party loyalty.

I, for one, propose to offer the challenge in one constituency. At least one other London

Borough will also have a choice. Victories, or even substantial polls, would cause second thoughts among those committed to war.

But I believe that action NOW means something more than token resistance. I believe passionately that people will respond to action as the antidote to fear. I believe that a movement of the people will arise which will gain strength rapidly through such action and exert a decisive influence in months to come.

No one can foresee the result of the election. The majority either way is likely to be small. Peace candidates contesting every by-election might well provide a group of MPs pledged to peace which, together with those already committed, would hold the balance of power. Such a group could change the political complexion of Britain on this vital issue.

As a Christian I believe in the power of God. I believe our cause is right. But blind faith is not enough. Work and sacrifice is required from us all. Given the effort I believe that miracles will be achieved in the name of peace.

Time is short. Workers are few. Resources are small. Make sure that yours are used to the utmost in this great crusade by offering what help you can NOW.

## "Disarm and rebuild" is ex-serviceman's slogan

L. J. Cuming, a member of the Peace Pledge Union and a National Council member of the Labour Peace Fellowship has decided to stand as an independent pacifist candidate. He lives in the Bethnal Green constituency, and it is either this or an adjacent constituency that he will contest.

Before the war, in which he served as a soldier, L. J. Cuming was a member of the Independent Labour Party. He has been Secretary of the No-Conscription Council since 1953. He is 44 years of age. He writes from his home at 15 Groombridge Rd., London, E.9.:

It is my conviction that the coming General Election is the historic moment for men and women of peace to go to our people and ask for their support for a peace policy. So strongly do I feel this that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate at a constituency in the East End of London where I live. With a policy of Unilateral Disarmament and under a slogan of "Disarm and Rebuild" and free of all Party obligations I shall offer at least one part of the electorate a chance to pronounce on the only vital political issue of our time.

I invite all readers of Peace News to come along with me and with any others who may join me in this Witness. I have not and I do not ask anyone as to whether I ought to do this; that decision is taken. The very little money I have—insufficient for the candidate's deposit I'm afraid—is already in. More will be needed. Helpers will be needed. Those whose natural caution may restrain their initial impulse may send me promises of money help redeemable after I have been nominated. (I hope to announce next week the friend who will act as treasurer.) Please write at once, but please remember that, grateful though I shall be for good and useful advice, there can be no turning back. We are going in and with God's help we shall succeed in bringing a new hope to our own people and our fellows everywhere.

An emergency resolution passed unanimously at the Annual General Meeting of the Peace Pledge Union in Liverpool last weekend agreed "to use all the resources of the PPU during the weeks preceding the General Election" to keep the H-bomb issue before the electorate.

Sybil Morrison, Peace Pledge Union organiser urged the meeting to see that the issue of the hydrogen bomb would be raised on every election platform.

It was not that she wished to isolate the H-bomb from other weapons—it was the logical outcome of the acceptance of the war

## ACLAND INTERVIEW—Page 8

method—but never before had we been in danger of ending the whole human race.

Both the main political parties would play the H-bomb down and the cost of living up. "If we allowed it to be played down then the chance of living at all might well be denied."

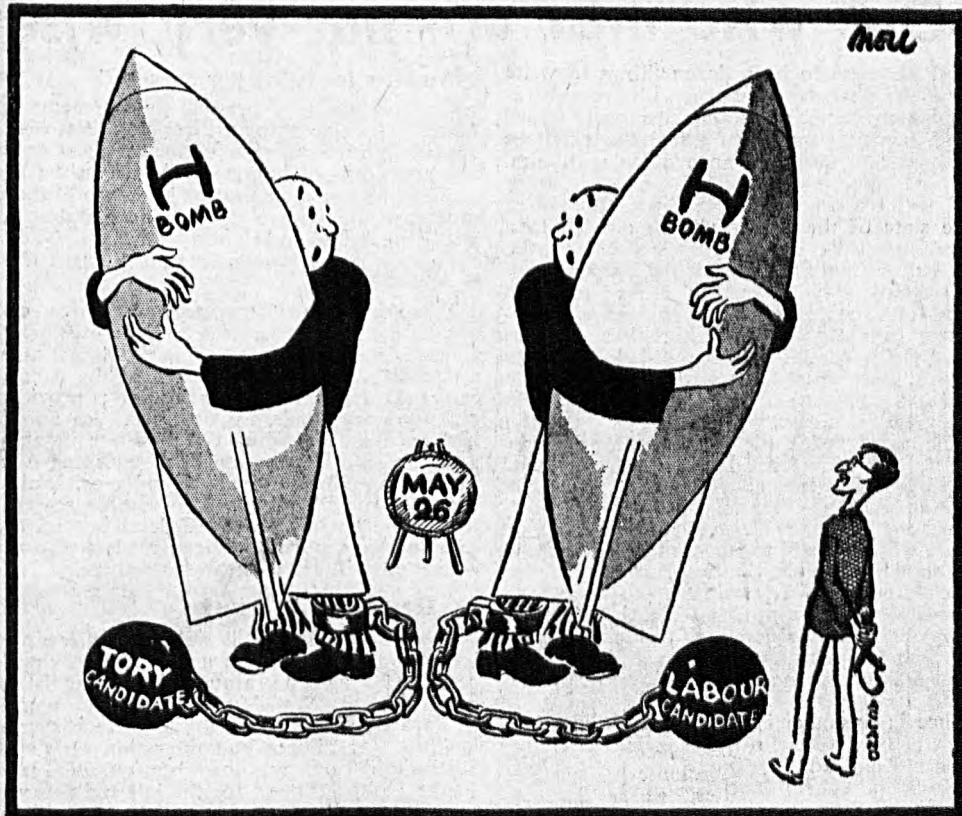
She herself would have liked to urge that members spoiled their voting papers as a method of voicing their opinion, but in order to get the resolution passed by the whole movement she had not done this.

Some indication of the determination to suppress the subject of the H-bomb was given on the previous day in a leading article in the Portsmouth Evening News:

"It is being suggested that the H-bomb may be one of the principal arguments in the General Election. If this be so it will only prove how bankrupt of ideas some politicians must be. The theme which the people of Britain need to hear expounded is the continued prosperity of the country and peace through strength in our time."

S. W. Green, Chairman of the Cambridge Peace Front told Peace News this week that he hoped peace workers would seize the opportunity to make their views known.

"The most effective way in which a group of such people can do this," he said, "is to put certain questions simultaneously in writing to each candidate, and to follow this by house-to-house and general distribution of leaflets bearing the questions and the group's own answers to them. It is to be hoped that campaigning in this and other ways for policies of conciliation will take place in a large number of constituencies."



THE TWO GOLIATHS



# PEACE NEWS

3 BLACKSTOCK ROAD, LONDON, N.4  
Tel: STAMford Hill 2262 (three lines)  
Distribution office for U.S.A.:  
130 Brattle St. Cambridge 38, Mass.

Orthodox Christians, who are tempted to think that those who stoned to death the first martyrs must have been worse men than they themselves are, ought to remember that one of those persecutors was St. Paul.  
J. S. MILL.

## Philosopher addresses politicians

**BERTRAND RUSSELL'S** estimate of the extent to which the statesmen of the world have failed to grasp the full implications of the situation created by the invention of nuclear weapons is one that demands serious consideration. It was expressed in an address to the Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting in Rome and in a press interview given on that occasion.

He had gained the impression that the statesmen of the European nations, and possibly those of Russia, were more alive to what would happen in the case of war than were Mr. Dulles and Mao Tse-tung who had both apparently failed to grasp the fact, generally realised by scientists, that in another war "no-body's purposes would be served. Human beings, if they survive at all will no longer be civilised or organised, they will be incapable of exercising the arts and sciences, and it will take them centuries to climb back to the level of intelligence and skill at which they will again be capable of destroying themselves."

Lord Russell urged that some neutral power should draw up a report by experts which would make evident the probable consequences of war: and that this report should be submitted to both sides, who might be asked to admit simultaneously that it demonstrated that war could not serve their purposes. On the basis of the admission of the plain facts there should be an agreement to preserve the status quo until new solutions could be found; this would give humanity time to get used to the idea of co-existence and arrive at the degree of mutual tolerance necessary to make possible more positive steps towards peace.

This conception of the right way for the Powers to get time to contemplate the problems presented by nuclear weapons is not something that has now been propounded for the first time by Lord Russell. It was very much a part of the European climate of opinion in 1954. It was the basic assumption that dominated the Geneva talks from which the USA held aloof, but arising from which it was hoped that the American Government might with good grace accept the accomplished fact.

The acceptance of the status quo as a means of avoiding general catastrophe meant the stabilising of a number of intrinsically undesirable arrangements. It meant the continued acceptance of a divided Germany, the continued acceptance of a divided Korea, and the fixing of an arrangement that would bring an end to war in Indo-China. It was in relation to the ending of the war in Indo-China that the USA felt it necessary to register disapproval, but the war was ended despite the views of the US Government.

In all these various fields, however, the United States was involved with European Governments. It is only in relation to Formosa that it stood alone, accepting in isolation from the rest of the world the responsibility for supporting the forces of Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa as a threat to the Chinese mainland.

It is in this area that the conception of a general acceptance of stalemate in the power struggle has failed and it is doubtless this fact that Lord Russell has in mind when he singles out Mr. Dulles and Mao Tse-tung as the two outstanding statesmen who have proved themselves incapable of understanding the kind of world in which they live now that nuclear weapons have been created.

There are three possible views on the future of Formosa. There is the view of the American militarists represented by Mr. Dulles that Formosa is a necessary part of the US defence periphery. There is the view of the Government of Mao Tse-tung that Formosa "belongs" to China. And there is the view, which is our own, and which we have no doubt shared by a great many American people and very likely by a great many Chinese people, that those who should decide on the future of Formosa are the inhabitants of that island. What dominates the world today, however, is the power struggle which has culminated in the threat of the Hydrogen bomb. There is no more disposition to permit the people of Formosa to decide their own fate than there is the people of Cyprus or the people of either Eastern or Western Germany.

We shall only achieve the foundations of a genuine peace in the world when the power struggle has been brought to an end. If there is to be a relaxation of tension so that the peoples may confront the realities of the power struggle today we must get back to that conception that was coming into international relationships last year and that Lord Russell is now urging: a recognition that an endeavour to move away from the status quo by force means catastrophe. Pre-eminently the people who have to be brought to a realisation of this are Mr. Dulles and the crowd of irresponsibles with which the higher levels of American politics are afflicted, and Mao Tse-tung and the irresponsibles behind him in China.

## "Our wise men are not very wise"

**T**HERE seem to be a dozen things to write about this week. I begin with an observation which the great Swiss theologian, Karl Barth, made to me when I had the privilege last month of spending an evening with him. I told him, in answer to a question from him, that I wanted to hear what he thought of "the state of the universe." He alluded to a couple of then current items such as the publication in Washington of the Yalta records and what they revealed about Franklin Roosevelt's naive belief in his personal influence over Stalin, and Churchill's decision that Britain should produce H-bombs. Then he shrugged his shoulders and said: "What I think of the state of the universe is that our wise men are not very wise."

The same reflection seems appropriate regarding the news that French statesmen and industrialists—after all the fuss over not wanting Germany rearmed, etc.—are eagerly promoting a French-German industrial project which will be ready to function just as soon as all the nations in the Western European Union have ratified the Paris pacts.

And what is this project—French-controlled, it says here, but bolstered by German capital and technical assistance—going to do?

Two things. One is operating in "armaments and other manufacturing fields in France"; the other is to assist in the development of mining and manufacturing, obviously not unrelated to "defence" needs, in North African and other French colonies.

"United States authorities," we are assured, "know of the French-German plans and are believed prepared to encourage the venture

with orders for military equipment."

This reference to possible developments in Africa, where so many critical situations exist, reminds me that in spite of the fact that there is a great deal of interest in Africa in the US we have had no organisation to interpret these situations and inspire the American public to intelligent action in relation to them.

There is now a possibility that this lack may be remedied.

The American Committee on Africa can obtain the skilled services as its Director of George Houser who is just concluding nearly a decade of service on the staff of the American Fellowship of Reconciliation; provided the necessary funds are obtained. An appeal has gone out in which A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and former Federal Judge A. Waite Waring (who did so much to combat segregation while he was on the Federal bench), are joining me. I hope American readers who are interested will let us hear from them.

### Dulles does it again

John Foster Dulles is still—one grieves to have to say it—running true to form. A couple of months ago he brought a distinguished, albeit liberal, New York Republican named Edward Corsi to Washington to serve as special assistant for refugee and migration problems. Dulles said Corsi was the "best qualified man in the United States" for the job and this was almost certainly correct. Corsi had a brilliant record as Federal Commissioner of Immigration, a post to which he was originally ap-

## Bandung

**T**HE Afro-Asian Conference, which opened on Monday at Bandung, Indonesia, may mark an historic turning-point.

Never before have these nations of Asia and Africa come together to express a point of view distinct from that of the European nations and the peoples of the West.

It may also prove to be of vital importance for the future of the United Nations, for part of the significance of the conference is that the nations participating are indicating that they have not found UN adequate for the expression of their point of view.

The outstanding factor that has been responsible for this has been, of course, the absence of any representative of the six hundred million people of China; but this is by no means the only factor. The appraisal of importance in the United Nations has been on the basis of the measuring of armed power and this produces an attitude of cavalier dismissal of the grievances of people who do not deploy a vast array of arms.

It is in regard to the Afro-Asian Conference that the absence of the London newspapers is most seriously felt. We regret that Mr. Vernon Bartlett, who is in Bandung for the Manchester Guardian, should have felt it desirable to adopt the patronising style of undergraduate superiority that has become the mark of that newspaper. As the Conference develops, however, and its trends may be better assessed he may possibly be able to dispense with the attitude that has characterised his description of the opening sessions.

Peace News hopes to be able to publish a number of despatches from its own correspondents in Bandung.

### No H-bombs for them

There will of course be clashes of view at the Afro-Asian Conference. These are already revealing themselves. It would be impossible to bring together the representatives of some thirty peoples, meeting neither under the domination of the Comintern nor of the American network, and not find differences of opinion.

One of the worst clashes is likely to be that between the Arabs and the Israelis; while Iraq, more closely aligned with American policy than most, has indicted Communism as a furthering of a new type of colonial domination—a charge that would have come better from the representatives of one of the uncommitted peoples, because it could then have been levelled equally at Russia and America.

There is one factor that particularly marks out the nations that are represented at Bandung: not one of them has the H-bomb or even the A-bomb.

From this fact there may arise the most substantial contribution yet to the relief of the tension over Formosa.

These nations, even including China, are not looking to the H-bomb powers for protection by means of these weapons. Less still are they likely to approve a policy that threatens to involve them in destruction in a quarrel that is not their own.

Not one of them wants to be involved in the kind of war for which Mr. Dulles and Mao Tse-tung seem to be preparing.

### Power vacuum

**H**OW many times have we been told by politicians and military experts that there must not be a "power vacuum?" Well, there is to be one—in that most impossible of all impossible

places for a power vacuum to exist—Central Europe.

Herr Raab, the Austrian Chancellor and Mr. Molotov the Russian Foreign Minister have met and have agreed upon a Peace Treaty for Austria and on the declarations covering points that Russia considers essential that are to accompany the Treaty.

At one time part of the military value of the occupation of Austria for Russia was the right of military transit it necessitated across the neighbouring countries. In response to the preparation for the rearming of Germany, however, and the establishment of a unified "defence" system for Western Europe a complementary unified command has been established for Eastern Europe thus enabling Russia to substitute a different and more effective type of military control over these areas.

All that has been left for the Russians to ensure is that Austria shall renounce any idea of an Austro-German union, shall undertake not to enter into military alliances, and shall not allow foreign military bases to be established on Austrian territory. She is therefore to constitute precisely the kind of power vacuum that we have been assured cannot be permitted.

Is there anybody who can hold that Austria will thus be in a position of greater danger than Germany, which is to continue to maintain its Kaiserlautern and its other great military centres, to have its forward air bases, its twelve army divisions, and the defensive alliances that are to guarantee its safety? Of course not.

It will be in somewhat less danger; and if Germany were to make a treaty equally prohibiting the existence of Kaiserlautern, military alliances and foreign military bases, both Germany and Austria would be still nearer to an assured peace; while if the power vacuum could be spread both East and West in Europe the common safety would be correspondingly increased with its extent.

### German reappraisal possible

**I**T is certain that we have not heard the last of the issues raised by Colonel von Bonin, who was a leading official of the West German Shadow Defence Ministry under Herr Blank. He had different ideas regarding a rearmed Germany from Herr Blank and Dr. Adenauer, and he did not keep these ideas within the Ministry, but campaigned for them.

His views have nevertheless met with a good deal of popular support and in any case he will have assisted the German people to contemplate a number of the harsh realities attaching to German rearmament in the present world situation.

He wants a small professional army and not a large conscript one. He wants it assembled along the Eastern border of West Germany and not integrated in a European Army and held West of the Rhine. He wants it to consist largely of anti-tank units and be of such a character that it will obviously present no aggressive threat to Russia, but would be able to offer a kind of defence against invasion from the East that would be impossible for the army that Herr Blank proposes to build.

pointed by the eminently safe and respectable Herbert Hoover in 1931.

Now Corsi has been fired from his job, though the State Department is offering him another appointment in an effort to stave the clamour which has broken out.

Two things are responsible for Mr. Corsi's being in trouble.

One is that he set out to make the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 work, i.e. to see to it that more than a negligible percentage of the eligible refugees actually got into the country. This is precisely what Mr. Dulles brought him to Washington for, but there are people who don't want any refugees to come in, since one or two of them might be Communists or even spies. One of these is Representative Walter, co-author of the outrageous McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalisation Act of 1952.

And here we come to Corsi's second mistake. He was a vigorous and effective opponent of that Act, and Walter has not forgotten or forgiven. So he suddenly started accusing Corsi of having had Communist associations.

As to this, The New York Times remarks editorially: "Even in capitulating"—to Walter—"the State Department says that security is not the issue. Of course it isn't. The issue is a refusal to defend an appointee who was especially called to Washington to do a certain job but who has the Administration rug jerked from under him the minute he becomes the target of political attack."

Representative Walter is a Democrat and Corsi is a fellow-Republican of Dulles', but the latter is strictly non-partisan when it comes

# BEHIND THE NEWS

Colonel von Bonin holds that this arrangement would not set aside the possibility of German reunification as will the plans contemplated in the Paris agreements.

The attraction of his proposals will become more apparent when it is made evident that the Adenauer policy is based on the acceptance of the fact that in a new war Germany will inevitably become a battlefield and that the real stand is to be made from behind the Rhine. This seems to assume the high probability of a Russian occupation of Germany, when of course the German people are likely to be living on a main target for atomic bombs from the West.

Colonel von Bonin's proposals display this issue, but we do not think they dispose of the problem. It appears to us to be inevitable that in a new world war Germany and the German people are destined to meet with destruction as are Britain and the British people. Germany's way to a better chance of survival is, like Austria's, through the neutralisation of Europe.

### M. Faure thinks again

**L**AST month the French Prime Minister, M. Faure, announced that his Government had decided to equip itself with the H-bomb. This was necessary for purposes of prestige. "A demarcation line is being drawn between nations possessing thermo-nuclear means and those who do not. Those who have thermo-nuclear means are considered superior to those who do not. France cannot remain in an inferior category of nations because she does not have thermo-nuclear weapons."

Now M. Faure has announced that his Government has decided to limit atomic research to peaceful purposes and that it does not propose to produce H-bombs or even A-bombs. A plan has however been adopted which it is hoped will enable France to make up for past delays and get into the front line of nations utilising atomic power for productive purposes.

He now holds that France can rank as a "First-class Power" by restricting her atomic undertakings to peaceful purposes.

We believe that France can not only place itself in the ranks of the leading nations by rejecting the policies that are pursued in this matter by the US, Russia and Britain; but that if it is sufficiently realist in its approach to today's problems it can become the leading power. It can face the fact that without atomic weapons all the other military junk has become useless, not only for "prestige" but for "defence" also, and get rid of this too.

Such a degree of realism, however, will mean that France must adopt of its own volition the same kind of revolutionary change in attitude in regard to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia that was forced upon it in respect of Indo-China; and here it would be good if we could see some kind of vigorous initiative coming from the French "Left."

Given these changes the French could be a leading people in forwarding the conception that the bases for a civilised world are democratic freedom and the provision of a sufficiency for everybody, and that it is only on the foundation of such a conception of civilisation that peace can be achieved.

### Keep out

**"T**HE best way for us to save face over Quemoy and Matsu is not to get our face on Quemoy and Matsu."

SENATOR LONG.

### Letter from U.S.A. by A. J. Muste

to being scared of Congressmen with a loud bark. Just because he is a prominent churchman and not a few once had great expectations of an avowed practicing Christian at the head of the State Department, it is especially astounding to have Mr. Dulles bring duplicity into the situation by giving out that Corsi's appointment was for only 90 days anyway.

I am reminded that some years ago when Dulles still headed the "Commission on a Just and Durable Peace" of the Federal (now National) Council of Churches he told us in the commission that the US proposal not to put former Japanese occupied islands under UN trusteeship but keeping them instead as US military bases was very bad and we should strenuously oppose it. But he, as US representative at the UN, made a brilliant defence of the proposal a few days later when it was up for discussion in the latter body.

### "India's Walking Saint"

I want to mention a pleasant subject in closing. I have just finished reading Hallam Tennyson's *INDIA'S WALKING SAINT*, sub-titled *THE STORY OF VINODA BHAVE* and published over here by Doubleday and Co.

For no good reason, I had anticipated that it would be an interesting but not original or distinguished gathering together of the stories of the Land Gift movement which I had already heard from various sources.

My guess was way off. The book does, inevitably, go over some of the ground that is by now fairly familiar to a



## World News in Brief STOP PREPARING FOR A-WAR

—Indian MPs

INDIAN MP's have issued an appeal to the big Powers to stop preparing for atomic war.

Over 100 members of the Indian Government, belonging to all parties in both Houses, subscribed to the appeal, which was made in New Delhi on March 11.

They recalled the recent observations of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, that "no problem can be solved, no objective achieved by this self-destruction of humanity."

"We are convinced," they said, "that any government that unleashes atomic warfare will stand condemned not only in the eyes of its people, but equally by the conscience of the world."

"We therefore demand destruction of all stocks of atomic weapons of whatever kind in possession of the great Powers and their associates, and call attention of the governments to the urgency of banning, under the supervision of the United Nations, the manufacture of all such weapons, and confining atomic research to peaceful purposes."

### Speak the same language

MANY people today would say that the cause of world tension is that nations "do not speak the same language."

Aldo Lavagnini (Apartado postal 2929, Mexico, D.F.), has taken this literally, and to remedy it advocates the use of "Mondi Linguo."

This language is the fruit of almost a century of studies and research. The vocabulary is, in its greater part, of Latin or Greek origin, complemented chiefly with Germanic roots, which are most known and diffused in that language family. Almost all these words may be found actually used in English.

### Subversive to outlaw war

EVERYBODY'S Committee to Outlaw War (1805 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 57, California), was added to the list of "subversive" organisations, by the US Attorney General early this year. The Committee were allowed to appeal against this within ten days, and did so. Further news of the proceedings will be given when they become available.

"Everybody's Committee to Outlaw War" began as an organisation in May last year. Membership grew steadily, and they drew up a Joint Congressional Resolution by which it would become a criminal offence to take part in war. This resolution will ultimately be presented to the President of the USA.

### Swedes report back on USSR

LAST year two members of the Swedish Peace Council visited Russia. They reported that they were well received, but they noted that the leaders of the peace movement there, although working for peace between the States, had no understanding at all for radical pacifism, conscientious objection and anti-militarism.

United Nations Security Council began on April 6 a new round of debate on the Israeli-Egyptian border situation—less than a week after calling on the two countries to co-operate in trying to reduce tension.

Mr. Dulles said on April 5, that it was unlikely that any Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting with Russia could be arranged as early as June.

ON THE BANKS OF THE ELBE THEY  
SAID "NEVER AGAIN"

## An American recalls his promise of ten years ago

APRIL 25, 1955, marks the tenth anniversary of the meeting of East and West on the River Elbe.

On that day ten years ago, an American motorised patrol linked up with advancing Russian forces.

All bridges across the Elbe had been blown up, and the American patrol swam across the 175 yards-wide river, where, on landing, they were grasped by the friendly outstretched hands of the waiting Russian soldiers.

A young Pole, Joe Polowsky, a member of the American forces, wrote of the meeting:

"Americans and Russians looked down at the bodies and fragments of bodies, especially the body of a child clutching crayons in one hand and a doll in the other . . .

"All the soldiers present—Americans and Russians—swore that they would do everything in their power to prevent such things from ever happening again, and that the nations of the world must live in peace."

In San Francisco on the same day, the United Nations were holding their first Conference.

"The Internationale" was being played in the USA by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Toscanini.

"The Stars and Stripes" was being heard under a shower of fireworks in Moscow.

In those days, Mrs. Churchill was campaigning for "Aid to Russia"; General Eisenhower was declaring that American-Soviet friendship was one of the cornerstones of which the edifice of peace should be built, and Stalin commended the alliance as being based upon lasting and common interests.

Joe Polowsky pledged himself to establish April 25 as an officially recognised date to commemorate "the most hopeful date of the century." During the interim years, each spring, he has thrown up whatever job he has had to devote his time to a crusade for peace. In one year alone, during ten weeks extensive campaigning, he made over 800 telephone calls, and wrote 700 letters.

Joe Polowsky's aim is to keep alive the spirit of friendship which was the toast of the East and West forces on April 25, 1945. But an iron curtain has descended over Russia, and the USA averaged one out of every three working days in preparing for war against her former ally.

This year sees the deadline for Joe Polowsky's hopes. Each year to date, some disturbances have arisen to over-ride his plans for calling together a reunion of the Elbe River

Meeting Veterans, but, he says, "this year I think the chances are the best to get recognition for the idea of friendship as the basis of permanent peace."



A PICTURE MILLIONS REMEMBER  
The link up of American and Russian troops at the River Elbe in Germany, 1945.

## "AT OUR WITS END" Too much wheat—and millions starve

TWO economists have urged that the excess of wheat owned by Australia should be given to the starving millions of Asia.

They are Mr. E. J. Donath, Senior Tutor in Economic Geography, and Mr. Kenneth Rivett, Lecturer in Economics, both of Melbourne University. Mr. Rivett is a member of the Pacific Movement in Victoria.

In an article in the Melbourne Herald, last year, Mr. Donath wrote:

"Australia has a unique opportunity to conquer the hearts of our neighbours in South-East Asia. We have an unusually high carry-over of 100 million bushels of wheat, and millions of people in Ceylon, Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Burma and the Philippines are in a chronic state of under-nourishment."

"We seem to be at our wits end to know what to do with our huge surplus of wheat while millions in our near North are urgently longing for a decent meal; without doubt, half the world's population is craving for the unusual sensation of having had enough before falling asleep."

"The population in our near North neighbouring countries has increased by 24 per cent. in the past 15 years; however, their food production has increased by only 3 per cent. Thus, on an average, every South-East Asian has 20 per cent. less food available than before the war."

"Neither Australia nor any other country

can do anything substantial to solve the food problem of these countries."

"The only possible way of easing their dangerous hunger is for them to raise the productivity of agriculture per man per acre. Australia can never become the granary of South-East Asia. Even our total production is only a minute part of their requirements. And no country can annually give away its surplus food. Unfortunately, the foreign exchange available to South-East Asian countries will be very small for a long time."

"However, this knowledge should not prevent us from occasionally sharing our wealth with our unfortunate neighbours."

Mr. Donath commented that this was Australia's ninth season with an over-abundant wheat yield, and that this was not the first time in the 20th century when huge stocks have accumulated whilst millions went starving.

"Let us be sensible this time," he said, "Let us give away big quantities of wheat flour to millions of our neighbours who would not have bought it in any case."

"Here is our opportunity of building a bridge of friendship—by distributing among them 2,400 million 1 lb packets of Australian flour, each bearing the label, 'Free Gift from the Australian People to their Neighbours in South-East Asia.'"

"Such help may ensure for our children grateful friends rather than disillusioned enemies."

This proposed policy was criticised by a correspondent to the Melbourne Herald, on the grounds that such gifts would have embarrassing consequences, and that trade with Asia would be a better plan. To this, Mr. Kenneth Rivett replied:

"It is not as if we were discouraging the poorer peoples from work. On the contrary, one of their leaders' greatest problems is how to provide them with incentives. It is hard to do this from a narrow range of home-produced articles. This is one of the reasons why the poorer countries so badly need to import consumer goods. But as they need to import capital also, much of their demand is going unsatisfied and starvation can be one result."

"The best arrangement, probably, is to give them credit which they can use as they wish. But in the special circumstances created by the world wheat glut, there is also a place for the kind of generosity for which Mr. Donath so rightly pleads."

In a follow-up letter, Mr. Rivett went on to say that Australia should also exchange services, and help Asia to build up her productive capacity so that the scope for trade should gradually increase.

"Trade, not Aid is a fine principle where the gap between national incomes is no greater than in the case of the USA and Britain. But the fact should be faced that it will be generations before this is true of the inequalities between East and West. At present those inequalities are tending to increase."

The whole debate has been given further publicity in Australia by the pacifist monthly, The Peacemaker.

April 22, 1955—PEACE NEWS—3

### JUSTIFIED



WE were justified in banking on the goodwill of our readers when, without any special resources behind us, we enlarged Peace News to eight pages.

One hundred sent us £1 for a supply of a dozen copies weekly for eight weeks. These readers are introducing Peace News to 1,200 people who may not have seen the paper before. (This is work that must be sustained if our influence is to grow.)

Then another reader who planned to leave us £100 in her will decided that she must give it to us now, when we were making a special effort to encourage the mounting opinion against the manufacture of the H-bomb.

Writes another contributor to our Fund: "I think PN is rapidly increasing in value . . . thank you most warmly for your leadership and Sybil Morrison for her magnificent articles . . ."

From the Fellowship of Reconciliation Group at Southsea comes a cheque for £6 17s. collected over the last year.

Another cheque, for £5, comes from a reader anxious to "aid the campaign to boost the sales of Peace News."

Yet another reader, unable to distribute a dozen Peace News, sends £1 for us to do this for her; others have sent similar contributions.

Then many have sent us the money not spent on daily newspapers during the strike. Others are putting the money in their PN collecting boxes.

Will more of you please do this?

Finally, to swell the total came a cheque from another good friend, passing over to us a legacy of £450. Such generosity and faith in our cause will encourage every supporter of our paper.

We can't estimate the gifts of time and shoe leather contributed by others who, during the newspaper strike, are walking from newsagent to newsagent seeing that counters are stocked with PN. But to you all go our very grateful thanks for rising to a great occasion.

HUGH BROCK.

Acknowledged, with thanks, £1 from "Anon, Notting Hill".

Contributions since April 7: £580 9s. 8d.  
Total since January 1, 1955: £847 13s. 4d.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News Ltd., and address them to Lady Clare Annesley, Joint Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

### The twin evils of prejudice and discrimination

THE United Nations has acted as "an unwavering beacon" for efforts to eradicate prejudice and discrimination, UN Under-Secretary, Ralph J. Bunche, told the representatives of some 97 non-governmental organisations as they opened a four-day conference in Geneva on Thursday, March 31.

The purpose of the meeting, which is taking place at the behest of the UN Economic and Social Council, is to seek practical ways of combatting what Dr. Bunche describes as "the twin evils of prejudice and discrimination." In his opening address, M. Auriole the conference chairman, suggested that the conference prepare a general declaration denouncing the dangers and fatal consequences of racial and social prejudice, and of violation of human rights.

#### A decade of effort

Welcoming the delegates on behalf of UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, Dr. Bunche assured them of Mr. Hammarskjöld's gratification that the conference was attended by the representatives of so many organisations "and that so many eminent personalities have come to participate."

Discussing the part played by the UN, Dr. Bunche declared that the organisation "may point to a decade of increasing effort and modest achievement in this vital field. Its 'most important contribution,' he added, was undoubtedly the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

#### "A People Apart" goes North

THE exhibition of photographs under the title "A People Apart," illustrating race discrimination in South Africa, proved to be a great success during its showing at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who sponsored the exhibition, have planned to take it on tour. The tentative dates for its showing in different parts of Britain, are:—

Liverpool, April 18-26; Oxford, May 2-17; Scarborough, May 12-18; Hastings, May 21-28; York, June 4-10; Birmingham, June 14-25.

Brian Heseltine, who took the photographs which make up this exhibition, is now in the West Indies, where he is making a further set of photographs, of a similar nature.



## A Safe Investment

Free of Income Tax

The Investor, whether large or small, who desires a good return

2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>%

on his savings, consistent with security, cannot do better

than acquire the £10 shares of the St. Pancras Building Society.

Write for the Society's  
"Guide for Investors"

Managing Director: E. W. Bales, C.C.

ST. PANCRAS  
BUILDING SOCIETY  
20, Bride Lane, E.C.4



*A message from the new National Chairman of the Peace Pledge Union*

# APPEAL TO COURAGE, NOT FEAR

Put forward the idea that nations can be effective without arms

JUST before the newspaper strike a journalist had written, where I have forgotten, an amusing satirical account of his attendance at a Communist-inspired Ban-Bomb meeting in Trafalgar Square.

Underneath the satire he was also interested in the cause of the attendant sense of disillusionment and apathy. He gave two reasons. The first a quite general one: that although we all know that it is scientifically possible to end the human race (in an atomic war), we find it emotionally incredible, we do not in fact believe it.

## Fear—or faith?

Now if this is the general situation, and I think it is, then the Peace Pledge Union needs to take account of this present psychological fact. That is to say, that no one can tell whether this unbelief is fear or faith, compulsive refusal to face realities, or unconscious prophetic insight. What is clear is that if the PPU believes this situation to be one of fear rather than faith, it cannot have any impress on so powerful a mass emotion. If the Communist Party cannot, with a very much more powerful propaganda machine, the PPU cannot. Nor, in my opinion, should it. The light of the PPU has always shone out strongest in those moments when we have been concerned less with the effects of fear, than the appeal to faith.

## Cause of our shame

And this was the burden of the journalist's second reason for disillusionment and apathy. He wrote something like this: "The speakers told us that if war came the Square would be a yawning hole of radioactive matter. Yes, we knew that of course. They told us that those who wanted to defend the country (or Christianity) by war, were playing with mass suicide. Yes, we knew that too. Yet we had a strange feeling of shame; not of those suicidal lunatics, our military and political leaders, but of ourselves. And then a striking thought came: why did the speakers only appeal to our fear, never to our courage? That was the secret cause of our shame. All the glamour and the guts still belonged to the suicidal maniacs. We in the Square were convicted guilty of cowardice. But Englishmen cannot be cowards. So that was that!"

As your National Chairman, I would like to suggest that we take this semi-satirical diagnosis seriously; not because it says much more amusingly what I have said myself before. But I am certainly convinced that when the ordinary journalists are sizing up a situation on matters of deepest moment to us, it behoves us to listen. We can better see what are our immediate propagandist tasks.

## Our immediate tasks

In this respect, I think that while we naturally deplore the Archbishop of York's House of Lords speech, we must be grateful to him for having cut right through the apathy to the core of things. That the matter is very emotional, we can see from the illogicality of his material argument. It has been pointed out quickly enough that whatever H-bombs Britain possesses cannot be any deterrent in themselves to a power the size of Russia. Only the American stockpile could be that. Britain's manufacture of such bombs is materially immaterial. So that we need rather to ask the psychological question, how can a man so intelligent as the Archbishop present on his own behalf so pitifully inadequate an argument?

As ever, when otherwise logically intelligent people put forward inadequate arguments, unconscious of their inadequacy, then we know that there is some emotional attitude disturbing and distorting the logical argument. I hazard the guess that it is that same deep-seated shame at being in any sense cowardly. We need to make the bombs, because we need to be as desperate as the Americans, and not to be beholden to them for our deterrent defence.

## The Acland position

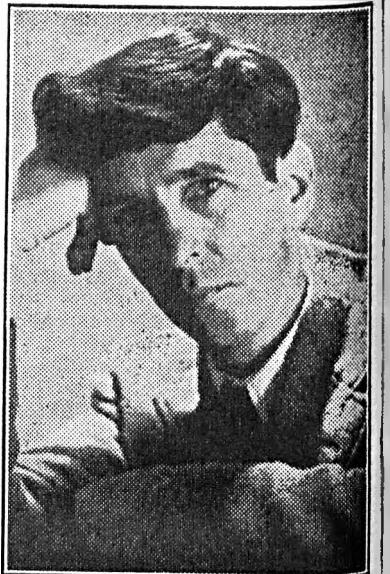
If I am right then it follows that the Acland position is psychologically weak in this respect. The appeal to us to stay outside will be overwhelmed by the mass sense of shame, if this appeal can be turned by our emotions into an appeal to our safety. The appeal to safety will only become effective, and that of itself, if war is really imminent. Then, of course, it operates, and violently. But the PPU cannot be dependent for its effective propaganda on the rise and fall of the risk of war. And

The distinguished British composer, Michael Tippett, who is the Peace Pledge Union's new National Chairman, celebrated his fiftieth birthday in January this year, shortly before the Covent Garden premiere of his first opera "The Midsummer Marriage."

For many years a sponsor of the Peace Pledge Union, he has also served on its National Council.

During World War II he served a sentence of imprisonment in Wormwood Scrubs as a conscientious objector.

His home is in Sussex.



MICHAEL TIPPETT

the answer for us lies in the extraordinary effect of the other part of the Archbishop's speech. That in which he implied that it was truer Christianity to reject the horrible means of atomic war, but that it was at present inexpedient.

## Dr. Garbett and Dr. Soper

This honest, and considering the Archbishop's public position, courageous, if shocking, admission has cut through a mass of cant to the inner core of the matter. The Press, which gave full publicity to this maybe unexpected championship of the Government's position, may have been unsuspecting of the consequences, for it brought letters upon letters of dissent.

We, the PPU, must take heart from the widespread and genuine distress which the Archbishop's speech has caused, to Christians especially. For the Archbishop himself it must have been truly agonising. We must be grateful for his candour. Thousands of Christians will have been brought nearer to the one way forward, to the conscious moral (and indeed truly Christian) rejection of the unspeakable things, not done to us, but by us, or in our name.

Everyone who is driven, with the agony of mind so exactly described by the Archbishop, to make such a moral decision, will be ripe to take the next step with Dr. Soper. Of all the centre-page articles on the

H-bomb which the News Chronicle featured, by Lord Hailsham (for), Aneurin Bevan (muddled), Soper (against), the News Chronicle itself (haveringly for), Soper's alone had the appeal to courage, adventure and faith. It is indeed fantastic to think how far we have travelled. The News Chronicle today, the Times tomorrow. (And please do not forget Peace News yesterday!). That is the measure of what can be achieved when there is a general desperate need, and fine men and women willing to address themselves to the matter.

The vigour of Soper's prose lies in the strength of his faith: that if England has the courage to jump right out of the war racket it can transform the international situation overnight. It's an appeal to adventure and courage. I am certain that it has universal possibilities now. I hope we will all try to get the Soper leaflet (the reprint by Peace News of the News Chronicle article) sold and distributed as far as we can. That is where the organisation of our Union is still utterly essential.

## Moral issue

The question of what happens if and when England disarms is left by Soper (and in my opinion rightly) to the mind of faith. There is something good in itself in this almost flamboyant trust in the consequences of such an act. A kind of desperate courage matching the desperate despair of the Archbishop. There is absolutely no doubt which message is positive and Christian and which defeatist. But the PPU still has a responsibility to put forward the idea that nations can be effective without arms, can even struggle with other nations (on moral issues such as freedom) by techniques of non-violence. In this matter we are still at the stage of what Peace News thinks today. But as the Soper view gains among the general public, the question of non-violence will become actual.

To sum up for the year ahead, I would say: appeals to heed the genetic consequences of atomic tests and warfare, that is, appeals to our fears, are better left perhaps to the scientists themselves, as their sense of responsibility is increasingly awakened. The moral issue alone seems to cut right below this fear to the grounds where a change of heart can bring about a new action. The appeal to courage, to take the apparently appalling risk of disarmament in the faith that this will transform the situation, has now a great dynamic. I would like us to pledge ourselves in the Union to the doing of all in our organisational power to act on Soper's message in the hearts of those dis-comforted by the Archbishop.

## LONDON AREA PEACE PLEDGE UNION

Tuesday, April 26th at 7.30 p.m.

DICK SHEPPARD HOUSE,  
6, Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.

Tony Bishop speaks about the War Resisters' International

★ ON PAGE SEVEN

## Great welcome at AGM for Nelson's Ex-Mayor

The first occasion on which it had taken place out of London, the Peace Pledge Union Annual General Meeting was held in Liverpool last weekend.

With delegates present from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland there was a sense of urgency and enthusiasm about the meeting.

On the Sunday a rousing reception was given to PPU member Richard Bland, former Mayor of Nelson (Lancs), who had resigned his office in protest against soldiers with arms being on the streets of the town during a Royal visit.

The following report is by Peace News staff member, Olwen Battersby.

IN opening the AGM HUGH BROCK, the retiring National Chairman, expressed the thanks of the Movement to the Society of Friends, in whose Meeting House the conference was being held, and to all the Liverpool PPU members who had made this conference in the North of England a possibility.

After a word of welcome from BERNARD RUSHTON, Chairman of the North-West Area, as host, STUART MORRIS, General Secretary, announced the election of officers.

Warm applause greeted the announcement that MICHAEL TIPPETT had been elected Chairman. DAME SYBIL THORNDIKE and EMRYS HUGHES, M.P., had been re-appointed joint treasurers. Unfortunately Michael Tippett was unable to be present as he was conducting an orchestra in a new symphony and Sybil Thorndike and Emrys Hughes were both out of the country.

In addition to the Area representatives to National Council the following national members were elected: HUGH BROCK, LEONARD BIRD, TREVOR DAVIES, FRANK DAWTRY, SYBIL MORRISON and SAM WALSH.

Representatives were present from the Anglican Pacifist Fellowship, the Friends Peace Committee, the National Peace Council. The Fellowship of Reconciliation had sent fraternal greetings.

It was agreed that a message be sent from the meeting to Sybil Thorndike, and to PPU sponsor, LAURENCE HOUSMAN, whose age prevented him from being present.

The meeting examined the Annual Report section by section.

A reference back on paragraph II of the General Secretary's report was moved seconded, and followed by considerable discussion.

This paragraph explained that the National Council had been instructed at the previous AGM to draw up a Policy Statement which should be submitted to the groups for endorsement. A draft had been made, submitted to groups, amended in the light of the groups' suggestions, and again submitted: but disagreement still remained. Consequently the amended draft had been printed as a "Statement of Principles," but not as a "Policy Statement" binding on the movement.

## A statement of principles

ALBERT LEAPER, of Hull, who moved the reference back pointed out that of 31 replies received from groups, 16 were in general agreement; the absence of a reply should not, in his view, be taken as disagreement. A policy was vital for the PPU. At present the Union was a collection of individuals who had renounced war; given a policy it could become a movement pointing the way to a new life for all, and expressing the pacifist viewpoint on all matters affecting the Movement.

Opposition to the reference back came from members who felt that the original policy statement, with which they had agreed, had now been so watered down by group amendment, that it could no longer be said to represent the movement.

The reference back was lost: 38 for and 78 against.

A second reference back, which while rejecting the present statement of principles, requested National Council to draw up another Policy Statement, differing from the last, was moved by KEN CHADWICK of York, but lost on a show of hands.

Speaking on PPU policy in general Stuart Morris reported that a letter had been sent from National Council to Sir Winston Churchill, to the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Attlee, and to the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, stating the PPU view that Britain should renounce the H-bomb, and thanking Mr. Nehru for his peace-making efforts in regard to Formosa and other subjects of international tension.

## PRINTING

MAGAZINES · PAMPHLETS  
NEWSLETTERS · POSTERS  
Reports, Balance Sheets, and  
all Commercial Printing

Enquiries receive prompt attention:

C. A. BROCK & Co.  
LIMITED

79 SOUTHERN ROW, LONDON, W10



# HAIRPINS ENDANGER BUNDESTAG

BONN, the capital of the Federal West German Republic, though at present suffering from a slightly swollen head, is fundamentally a sleepy university town with narrow streets and quiet squares.

On the morning of February 24, the first day of the debate in the Bundestag on the London and Paris Agreements, nothing out of the ordinary seemed to be happening.

All the bustle and excitement was concentrated on the main roads twenty miles out of Bonn, where road blocks had been erected and police stations were busy. From the early hours of the morning onwards coaches and private cars kept arriving at the check points, and this is what happened to some Hamburg members of the West German Women's Peace Movement on their way to a village on the outskirts of Bonn to register their protest against German rearmament at a public meeting.

At Cologne police stopped the coach, took the driver's papers and escorted the coach to police headquarters. There the bus and passengers' handbags were searched, names and addresses taken. During the wait everyone was confined to the coach except for escorted visits to the lavatories. The police behaved not uncivilly, but countered all questions and protests with the usual "orders are orders," an excuse which apparently has not lost its popularity since the Nuremberg Trials.

## SEARCHED

People in another coach from Wuppertal reported that they had been stopped at Siegburg and not only had their belongings searched, but were made to strip naked, and that the women were ordered to remove even their hairpins. After four hours the Hamburg coach was allowed to leave. As they were not permitted to proceed to Bonn, they decided to make a detour on the homeward journey. But at Siegburg they were again stopped by the police, asked to give their names and addresses and then taken back to Cologne, where they joined up with a coach from Bremen. The two coaches were provided with an escort of three (!) police cars and started for home. All the way back they were handed on from one police escort to the next. On arrival in Hamburg shortly before midnight they were again taken to a police station and names and addresses were written down for the third time that day. Parties from Frankfurt, Hanover and other cities have very similar stories to tell.

## PROTEST

A few days later Professor K. M. Fassbinder, a well-known lecturer at the Teachers Training College, Bonn, who had organised the protest meeting, wrote to the head of the Bonn police in these terms:

"You assured us there would be no difficulties for our coaches, that they might come to Bonn without hindrance and that a few delegations would even be allowed to enter the Bundestag building. . . . As late as on Thursday (February 24) your office had the temerity to say that there could be no question of road blocks.

"Only when we pressed further and happened to overhear some telephone conversations about stopping of coaches, confiscation of drivers' papers and registration of passengers, it was admitted that not the Bonn police but the police of outlying districts had put up road blocks.

"Do you really mean to say that on Wednesday you knew nothing about this and could not have given us an opportunity of warning our women by telegram? . . .

"Can you blame us for thinking that this was done to find out who the most active women are in order to keep an eye on them in the future?

"In this connection I wish to protest against the way some of our women were treated. I protest against the unlawful registrations. When a former court president, who was travelling in one of the coaches, refused to give his name and address, the taking of names was immediately discontinued and the remaining women were left in peace, while previously the police had threatened to detain the coach if names were not disclosed.

"Do you think that such measures will strengthen loyalty to the Federal Republic and the conviction that we live in a 'free world'?"

Professor Fassbinder had also asked the police for permission to hold a poster parade on that same fateful Thursday, and this had been refused on the ground that if 300 women took part in the parade, 100 policemen would be needed to "protect" them. When in the afternoon crowds began to gather round the Bundestag and elsewhere, the police dispersed them by means of fire hoses. This apparently was what the women paraders would have had to be protected against!

Although a war has been fought to smash the German police state, it looks as though, with the connivance and indeed the encouragement of the Allies, a police state is again being set up so that another war can be fought.

## 14 DAYS IN ALGERIA £47

14 days in The Pyrenees £37.10  
Cycling in Holland £18, Denmark £24.10  
Write to I.T.T., 6, Bainbridge Rd., Leeds 6 (Dept. P.6)  
ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS

# Spanish war-resister held for deportation in U.S.

THE USA authorities have decided to deport Francisco Fernandez, Spanish war resister, who entered the USA in 1948, after having refused conscription into the Spanish Navy. Fernandez has the right to appeal.

Fernandez, now detained at the Deportation Section of the Immigration Service in New York City, has written to the Attorney-General pointing out that under Section 243(h) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952, no man who fears physical persecution should be deported to that country. Fernandez, a Catholic pacifist, would certainly face persecution on his return to Spain, and, it is possible, even death.

Peace News reported (April 1) that on February 25 Fernandez had been called to the Immigration office "in connection with an official matter," and although he had waited for two hours, had not been seen by the Immigration officials.

On April 1, Fernandez was again called to

appear at the Immigration office, and the following interview took place:

INSPECTOR: Why don't you want to go back to Spain? Are you a pacifist?

FERNANDEZ: Yes. I am also against all governments.

INSPECTOR: Don't you even believe in this government?

FERNANDEZ: No, sir.

INSPECTOR: Don't you believe in government by the people and for the people?

FERNANDEZ: There is no such thing. The 160 millions of Americans are governed by a small group of people in Washington. The people in Spain by a small group in Madrid. The people in Russia by a small group in Moscow.

INSPECTOR: Well, you are entitled to your beliefs. But soon you will find out you have to abide by certain laws; common sense laws.

FERNANDEZ: I have already found out I must not abide by those common sense laws. You will use violence upon me. You have the physical power to force me. But you have no authority from God. That is what I question. Whether or not God has given you authority. To tell me or any man, "You cannot live here. You must go there." And so on.

INSPECTOR: In other words you are thinking of an ideal society, the age of Adam and Eve. But we are so far from that.

FERNANDEZ: Exactly. We are very far from that, which means that we are living in a very corrupted society. And I am not going to sit and wait for the ideal society to come from the sky. I must stand up and tell you this way we live is wrong. I emphasise this to you by no longer going along with you, the State.

INSPECTOR: But you know wherever you go you'll be in trouble. There are laws and governments everywhere.

FERNANDEZ: I know I stand pretty much alone. What can I do against all your power. But I believe that the government of man is essentially evil, and I am not going to bow down my head for fear of being cast into prison or fear of being killed.

Fernandez was then asked why he refused to report his whereabouts every three months, as required of immigrants under Condition 5 of the Parole. He replied that by so doing he would be recognising the State's authority to have jurisdiction over him, whilst he believed that only God had such authority.

The interview was brought to a close by the Inspector informing Fernandez that he could appeal against deportation to Spain under Section 243 (h) of the Immigration Act of 1952. He shook hands with the Spaniard and wished him good luck.

# Atoms for peace conference US-USSR CO-OPERATION

THE appointment of a Soviet scientist, Viktor S. Vavilov, as Deputy Conference Secretary-General of this summer's United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was announced by Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjöld, on Friday, April 1. The Conference Secretary-General is Professor Walter G. Whitman of the United States. The meeting will take place at Geneva from August 8 to 20.

Dr. Vavilov is a scientist on the staff of the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences in the USSR. He is the son of the late S. I. Vavilov, President of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow until his death three years ago.

## In Moscow

Professor Whitman expressed pleasure at the appointment when he held a press conference at UN Headquarters recently shortly after his return from a brief trip to Europe which included a two-day visit to Moscow.

Telling correspondents that he met Dr. Vavilov in the Soviet capital, he said: "I found him to be a very pleasant, capable and helpful person, and I am delighted that he is coming over here to work with me."

From his press conference, the following picture emerged:

The Geneva conference will be strictly a scientific gathering for the exchange of views on the use of atomic energy for the benefit of mankind; it is likely to be attended by rather more than 500 delegates and technical advisers from at least 60 countries and probably more; the meetings will take the form of presentation and discussion of papers, and in the evenings there will be lectures for the general public at which outstanding scientists will recount the latest developments and prospects in their respective fields.

There will be no resolutions and no voting, and the seating will be arranged in a lecture room fashion, and not by nationalities.

Professor Whitman said he expected a total of about 500 technical and scientific papers to be submitted. All will be included in the published proceedings of the conference, but only a selected number will be presented in person at Geneva.

## Healthy opening

Asked about the results he hoped to obtain from the conference, Professor Whitman said it should do two things: encourage a co-operative approach by scientists on the problem of making the atom a constructive thing for mankind's future, and help nations which are less informed on atomic work better to understand and appreciate the potential of atomic energy in terms of their own future development. Adding that he expected the conference to open the door to action by other agencies and by the UN itself, he described it as "a very healthy opening wedge into co-operation between countries that find it difficult to co-operate politically."

Professor Whitman observed that a scientific conference of this nature would "be somewhat of an innovation" for the Palais des Nations to house. "But it is really quite well-adapted for the purpose," he added. He also told correspondents that the United States hopes to install a "swimming pool" type of research reactor in the grounds of the Palais during the conference. Explaining that the reactor will be in a pool since this provides a good shield, he said the public would thus be able to see actual fission occurring in a safe and interesting fashion.

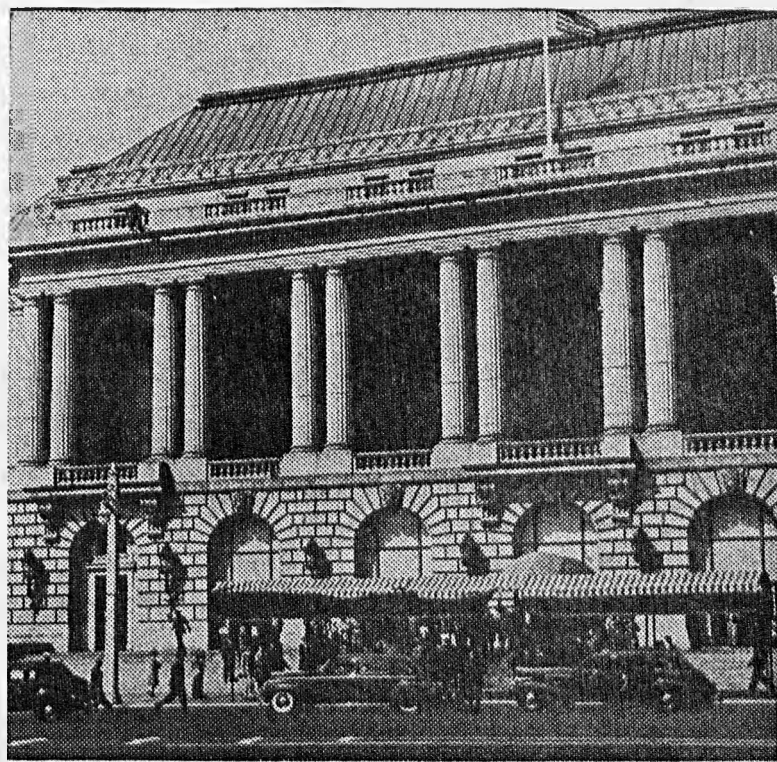
Professor Whitman also announced that the seven-nation advisory committee established by the General Assembly to assist Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld in making arrangements for the conference would open its second session in Paris on May 23.

The committee held its first session at UN Headquarters in January. Its seven members are: Canada, France, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, India and Brazil.

## WHERE UNO WAS BORN

The San Francisco Opera House, where ten years ago the United Nations Charter was born.

Between June 20 and 26 this year delegates from the 60 member states of UNO will meet once again to re-dedicate the pledge of the peoples they represent to the principles embodied in the Charter: "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," and "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours . . ."



# Their profits help peace bodies

"THOSE who desire international peace— an essential for our very existence on this planet—must learn that its price is industrial peace. Peace between man and man at home is the germ-cell of peace between nations."

So says a statement issued by the Scott Bader Commonwealth on March 9. The Scott Bader Commonwealth manufacture synthetic rubber and resins.

Putting words into facts, the Scott Bader Organisation at Woollaston is run on a basis of common-ownership. All its invested capital, the estate, factory buildings, plant, laboratory, market gardening and farming facilities have become the concern of its members.

Contrary to the usual striving for maximum profits and increased pay at any price, here is an industrial group of people who have not only found a way to satisfy the natural self interest and safeguard the personal dignity of their members, but are ready to sacrifice some of their earnings to support people beyond their factory walls. No dividend or interest is paid and after allowing every employee, Directors included, an adequate salary or wage, consistent with their engagement with the firm,

60 per cent. or more of the net profits—when made—are ploughed back for taxation, reserves and re-equipment, up to 20 per cent. are distributed amongst the members as their share of the profits and an equal proportion of 20 per cent. or less is allocated to various causes as the members may decide in general meeting.

Amongst the organisations who have so far received these profits are:—

St. Faith's Farm, Rhodesia	£1,250
Friends Peace Cmtee (Quakers)	£250
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	£250
National Peace Council	£200
Guide Dogs for the Blind	£200
Local District TB After Care Committee	£200

The Scott Bader Commonwealth Community Organisation believe that today more than ever one should abide by the rule, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." They believe that if we ignore this divine injunction, it is at the peril of our world's total destruction.

# Public conscience stirred by murder of student

By EARL M. SMITH

Worldover Press Correspondent

MONTEVIDEO

URUGUAY is going all-out to prevent juvenile crime and delinquency by constructive measures. During the last four months, because of a shocking murder, the country has been seething with plans and activity.

On December 20, one of the nation's most promising youths, Gustavo Volpe, went to the aid of an elderly gentleman who had just been robbed of his billfold. Volpe's athletic legs and arms caught and held the thief. Then a companion in the crime drove a knife into Volpe's heart. The murderer was picked up next day at a prize fight.

All Uruguay was revolted by the murder. The normal emotional reaction was heightened by the unusual character and talents of young Volpe, a medical student who had earned scholastic, athletic and artistic honors. And it was sobered when the contrast became apparent with the slayer, a youth of about the same age, who had been abandoned by his parents while an infant, and who thereafter became a ward of the state, living and developing in asylums and reformatories.

The character and attitude of Volpe's parents contributed to the public indignation, while greatly stirring the popular conscience. The victim's father, Orestes Volpe, is well known as a Y.M.C.A. leader, not only in Uruguay, but in all South America. Mrs. Volpe, a former teacher, also works for the Y.M.C.A. Gustavo was their only child.

Instead of hearing from their saddened lips violent recriminations and bitterness, or demands for stern retributive justice, the public was deeply stirred when the Volpes accepted their misfortune with Christian resignation, even expressing concern that Gustavo's death might lead to social, educational and spiritual measures that would prevent "our good boys from being killed by our bad boys."

The initial nation-wide mood was to call for stricter laws and severer penalties for youthful delinquents. Soon, however, the emphasis swung to preventive efforts. It was seen that better care for, and education of, Uruguay's youth and children was the need.

The Y.M.C.A., the churches, the Rotary Clubs, the educational institutions, all took counsel and got down to work. As a result of their plans and discussions, a National Committee has now been formed. Most of the radio stations have offered their microphones, and most of the daily papers and weekly magazines have opened their columns to comments and projects. The public is aroused and determined on constructive action.



## "All know what nuclear war means"



Fenner Brockway MP is back in England after a lecture tour in the USA sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee.

Picture above was taken when he called on Governor Ribicoff at the State Capitol of Connecticut.

The Hartford Times reported Fenner Brockway as saying that while he is naturally concerned over the difficulties in Formosa he doesn't think it will lead to war. The report continued:

"Mr. Brockway said he is visiting leaders to exchange ideas toward the closer co-operation of our peoples."

"The British legislator based his views on the theory that 'the responsible leaders in all countries, including Communists, realise what nuclear war means.'"

### Handbook for U.S. peace workers

"Register Christian Opinion," a Congressional Directory to Aid in Legislative Action in 1955, published by the Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church, 740 Rush St., Chicago 11, Illinois, price 10 cents plus postage. This is an 18-page directory, giving details of Congressional Party Leaders, and the names of Members of the US Senate and House of Representatives, arranged by States and Congressional Districts.

# Background facts and figures for the Afro-Asian Conference

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OR ATOMIC WASTELAND?

By Francis Rona, M.Sc. (Econ)

WHILE the Western Powers strain to produce atomic weapons—"to wipe out target areas in a few hours"—the peoples of Asia and Africa want to raise living standards and to improve health conditions.

It is significant that Powers producing the H-bomb (i.e. USA, Britain and USSR) are not represented at the Afro-Asia Conference, due to open in Bandung, Indonesia, today (Friday). This Conference, called by three British Dominions (India, Pakistan, Ceylon), Indonesia and Burma, will be attended by representatives of nearly 30 countries, including China, Japan, Turkey, Egypt and the Gold Coast, the peoples of which amount to more than half of the world's population.

### A new world platform

Surely this gathering will, if Mr. Nehru's intentions are realised, create a new world platform for the peaceful settlement of international political and economic problems. The aims, as stated by the preparatory meeting of Prime Ministers of the 5 countries at Bogor, on December 29, are:

1. To promote goodwill and co-operation among Asian and African peoples;
2. To consider their social, economic and cultural problems;
3. To consider problems of special interest, such as national sovereignty, racialism and colonialism;
4. To review their position in the world and their contribution to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

The five Prime Ministers, stated the Bogor Declaration, considered economic co-operation of great importance because "the economic development of Asian countries is urgently necessary for the well-being of their peoples."

Two-thirds of the human race will no longer accept perpetual poverty as their lot. The "World Economic Report, 1951-52" (UN, New York, 1953/II/C.2, p.14) shows that "while world income has grown rapidly, it is now even more unequally distributed among countries than in the years immediately preceding World War II. . . . The general picture is a widening gap between rich and poor countries."

### Living standards

The British White Paper on the "Colombo Plan" (Cmd. 8080, p.5) stated that "calculations made by the United Nations (ECAFE) show that the output of food in South and SE Asia is still below its pre-1939 level. . . . Consumption is lower than it was ten years ago."

How is it that, according to UN Statistical Papers, Se.E/3, p.2 "Asia, with over half the world's population, produces only one-tenth of the world's national income?"

The main causes of sub-human living standards in "backward areas" are 1. Low agricultural yield due to primitive methods of cultivation; 2. Distorted economies in Colonies, plantation and mining areas, due to "one-crop cultivation" for exports or

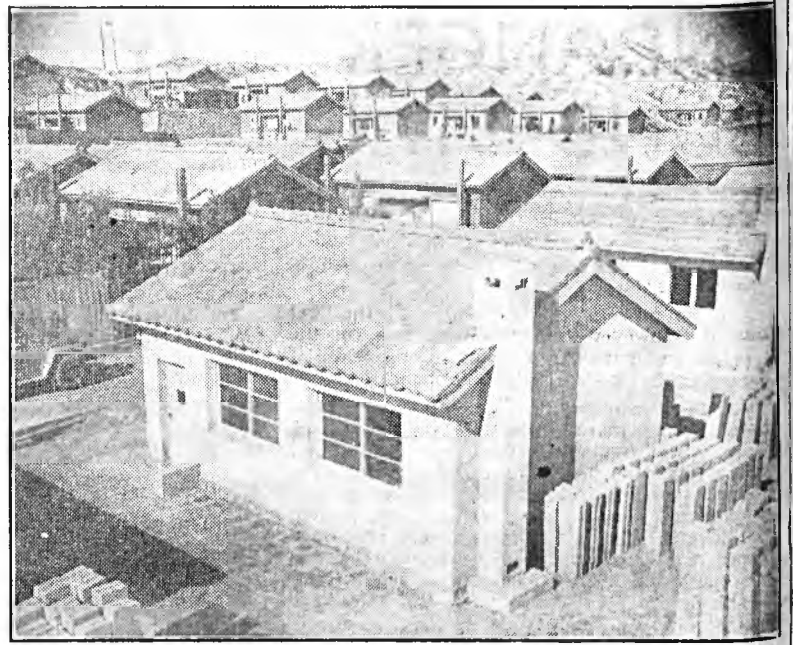
extraction of raw materials; 3. Lack of balanced industrial development.

Primitive agricultural methods in many parts of the world result in a yield per acre which is less than half of the world average. Moreover soil exhaustion and erosion lead to continual deterioration. The UN Review of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1951, p.5, shows that while the average yield per hectare of eight crops (in metric tons) rose from 1.07 in the 1930's to 1.50 in 1947-48 in North America, the corresponding figures for Africa fell from 0.77 to 0.73.

It seems inconceivable that the present system of agricultural production and exploitation by foreign plantation, oil and mining companies should go on unchanged in the next decades of this century. The establishment of diversified industries, introduction of machines, technical assistance and the supply of power are absolutely necessary to increase productivity—i.e. output per head—and to ensure new possibilities of employment, with higher wages.

Economic development in the Colonies and "backward areas" should serve the interests of the local population, instead of yielding higher dividends to shareholders of the mining, plantation and oil companies which are keeping wage levels down and dismiss workers at times of depression to reduce costs.

One of the factors in the widening gap between rich and poor countries is the economic exploitation by investment companies.



Reconstruction of an estate after the Korean War. The people of Korea had a second chance. Will there be a second chance after an H-bomb war? Will there be people. . .

The "Survey of Current Business," Nov. 1954 (Dept. of Commerce, Washington) states that US investment earnings increased from \$832m. in 1946 to \$2,216m. in 1953. Nearly half of the latter (\$1,003m.) was pocketed by US petroleum companies.

### The arms race

The contrast between the military expenditure of the Western Powers and their "assistance" to backward countries is fantastic. The second Report on the Colombo Development Plan (Cmd. 9016, p.83) states:

"The United Kingdom has continued fully to support the efforts of South and SE Asian countries to develop their economies. The release of Sterling Balances to India, Pakistan and Ceylon, approx. £42 million per annum, will continue to be made available over the six years of the Plan . . ."

At present Britain's military expenditure exceeds £1,500m. yearly,—whereas £42m. for 430 million people means 2s. per head for "development" each year.

In the US "national security" expenditure totalled over \$200,000m. (£71,000m.) for 4 years, 1951-55. The New York Times reported on Nov. 24, 1954 that Mr. Dodge, Eisenhower's Budget Director, was appointed "to study the whole problem of capital development in Asia and to devise a long-range economic strategy." The article explained: "It is not accurate to say that the Administration is contemplating a Marshall Plan for Asia—but officials are thinking about how to wage the cold war."

The Table below shows the amounts given by US taxpayers for economic and military "strategy" abroad. Ceylon's Finance Minister spoke for Asia (Financial Times, Jan. 27, 1954): "We do not ask aid from them. What we need is an adequate flow of capital, 'know-how,' technical skill . . . But this capital must not carry strings of any sort."

The Report of UN experts on "Measures for Development of Under-Developed Countries," May 1951, estimated the capital required annually to raise the yearly national income of "backward areas" in the Far East and South Asia at \$12,986m. and in the whole world at \$19,134m. (£6,830m.); a small sum compared with the amount spent on the arms race.

### Support Nehru

It cannot be denied that poverty, hunger and economic instability in "under-developed" countries increase unrest and world tension and are, therefore, a threat to peace.

The new approach of Premier Nehru to constructive co-operation and the reduction of war danger should receive full and effective support from peace organisations. Expressions of solidarity with the aims of Nehru will considerably increase his influence in the West.

Peace organisations should include the demand for constructive assistance to "under-developed" countries in their programmes and policies and call for a World Development Conference for this summer to work out recommendations to UN Agencies on economic assistance and to offer co-ordinated help by voluntary non-Governmental bodies.

In his foreword to Josue de Castro's *Geography of Hunger*, Lord Boyd Orr made the suggestion: "Why not put on the Agenda for a meeting of Foreign Ministers, co-operation through the United Nations in a WORLD FOOD PLAN which would be of much more interest to 99 per cent of people than interminable discussions on political ideologies." Can peace organisations take the initiative?

### U.S. GRANTS AND CREDITS

July 1945—June 1954

\$ Million (£1=\$2.80)	MILITARY	NON-MILITARY	TOTALS
NET TOTALS	12,181	34,666	46,847
of which:			
ASIA & PACIFIC*	2,769	6,090	8,859
WESTERN EUROPE	9,107	25,089	34,196
including:			
Britain	n.a.	6,870	—
France	n.a.	4,982	—
Germany	n.a.	3,830	—
OTHERS & UNSPECIFIED	305	3,487	3,792

\* Including Chiang Kai-shek over \$2,000m.; Japan \$2,500m.; S. Korea over \$1,000m. Source: Survey of Current Business, Oct. 1954, p.9. (US Printing Office, Washington).

## Letters to the Editor

### The H-bomb and the vote

I REGARD the making and possible use of the H-bomb to be the supreme issue of the day and one that is of concern to the pacifist and non-pacifist alike. And yet there is to be no referendum on this most vital issue of all, nor will the forthcoming general election be fought on it except at Gravesend.

Let us therefore create our own referendum by voting only for candidates who have expressed their opposition to the making of the H-bomb irrespective of which party they belong to. If, as is more than likely, we are not offered a candidate who opposes the bomb, let us spoil our voting papers. The advantage of this is that in doing so we can give our reason.

If there were to be a big increase in the number of spoiled papers this could be more significant than the result of the election, since whichever party is returned to power would have to take note of this expression of public opinion.

REX PHILLIPS.

### Labour Party and Acland

DEFERRING to the letter "For Acland" from Tom Illingworth (April 7) who claims to be a member of the Labour Party, and also a supporter of Sir Richard Acland, as I understand the constitution of the Labour Party all members must support the official Party candidate.

I left the Party because of my desire to support pacifism anywhere, and am amazed that pacifists can remain in it.

ARTHUR GRIDLEY,

Ex-chairman, Rochford Labour Party.  
14 Stambidge Road, Rochford.

### Support Sir Richard

IN answer to Albert Leaper (April 7) it seems strange that we are for ever telling people to look to their conscience, but when we find a statesman who does, some people get so "het up" about it. I cannot see what else Sir Richard Acland could have done. So, please Peace News, continue to support him.

IRENE JACOBY.

Y.W.C.A.,  
154 Spring Bank, Hull.

### Appeal from Japan

I AM very glad to know that since March 8 an exhibition of the "Pictures of the Atomic Bomb" as drawn by the splendid Japanese artists, Mr. and Mrs. Iri Maruki has been held in Coventry, while two Japanese girl victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, who visited the city to attend a peace meeting of its citizens, have been warmly welcomed by them.

We Japanese people, who were twice bap-

tized with A-bombs, and one year ago became the first victims of H-bomb "tests," were moved greatly by the peace-loving attitudes shown by all the citizens of the Lady Godiva's city, and from the bottom of our heart, hope the other cities of Britain, following the path Coventry chose, will decide to do away with "civil defence" and also speak out for banning atomic and hydrogen weapons.

We Japanese cannot agree with the "positions of strength" policy the British Government proposed in its White Paper. Such a policy is suicidal. We had a bitter experience during World War II. Thus, already about 23,000,000 Japanese citizens have signed a demand for a ban on the A and H-bombs and most of local governments, too, have passed resolutions appealing to stop an atomic war preparation.

This year, a number of international conferences are slated to be held, including a meeting of representatives of Asian nations this month. And all of these international meetings have the banning of atomic and hydrogen bombs as the principal subject on the agenda. Also, we Japanese people are preparing to hold a world conference to protest against atomic war preparations on the occasion of the tenth anniversary in August of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedies. We hope many representatives of peace-loving Britons will visit our beautiful country to attend this historic conference at Hiroshima.

SHINGO SHIBATA.

Hosei University,  
3-1 Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

### Test of sincerity

I FEEL that your correspondent Edward Gould (April 7) endeavours to mislead Peace News readers when, in his letter, he suggests we should not ignore "the positive line for peace of the USSR."

When a government becomes sincere in seeking peace, it will not merely propose disarmament, it will do what it knows to be right and proper: it will disarm, and encourage others to follow the lead. If only Russia, or some other power-nation, could give such a lead, we would then see a positive step taken in the direction of world peace.

Meanwhile, Five-Power and International Disarmament Conferences are but a collection of instructed people, with inflexible minds, discussing negative proposals, giving the appearance of purposeful endeavour but predetermined to effect no change that could save man from his own destruction.

FREDERICK FORDER.

146 Duffield Rd., Derby.

### Soldier's view

IF YOU want to fight something, the first thing you should do is—to read its textbook. It is there you will find the things you

IN S base was a fee taken pri We gar two year with fail was, befo body's gi During his rank am a pri "Then the offici purposes, question! Let it the cour in war a are not courageo brutality captors— were giv mild by that met and Nort on Koje elsewhere War, b judicious prisoners ideology much fr psycholo Bible; h a more message Invarit America ment to strain an imp pro waters? sick you now dist Comm Roosevelt's him and upon the and free believes tion is f in living by injus hereafter mortality are not country. Are v America against c you kno Happy liberty i Moscow can Neg labour, t turpentin Want to As this reserve the publication to make it we reason ure organ LEEDS: Hall, Pa Abbott, Re Questions? TAUNTON: Fred Moot for i Fellowship RALEIGH: Harold Gt World Af talle, Miss HULL: i So. Minn: armament: PPU MANCE Ho., Mow Today, I REICAI Joseph Mi tem of Ma BIRMIN Ho., Bull Christians CROYD Park Lan moral and armament. E HYDE Acton Gr MANCE Ste. Chr Methodist LONDO of St. Ge lunch-bou Peace, C different d LONDO and Ho. Action Gr EVERY PEACE? return to or collect fields, T. 8.30 p.m. MIMMIM



# "IN SPITE OF DUNGEONS"

"IN SPITE OF DUNGEONS" (Home), based on a book by the Rev. S. J. Davies, was a feature programme of an Army chaplain taken prisoner in North Korea.

We gathered that through an ordeal of over two years' imprisonment the chaplain emerged with faith unshaken. Precisely what that faith was, before, during and after the event is anybody's guess.

During his first interrogation, when asked his rank by a Chinese official, he replied: "I am a priest; a Christian teacher."

"Then why did you come to Korea?" asked the official. However stupid the Chinese Communists can be made to look for propaganda purposes, this one certainly asked the 64 dollar question!

Let it be understood we do not question the courage of Mr. Davies, though capture in war and its consequences are not the result of courageous choice. The brutality displayed by his captors—and doubtless we were given the worst—was mild by comparison with that meted out to Chinese and North Korean prisoners on Kojima and Cheju Islands, in Pusan and elsewhere.

War, being a competition in beastliness, our judicious use of napalm and the number of prisoners we "persuaded" to forsake their ideology shows that the Chinese can learn much from us. They were, however, poor psychologists to relieve the chaplain of his Bible; his enforced rest might have encouraged a more intimate acquaintance with Christ's message of peace.

Invariably Alistair Cooke in "Letter from America" (Home), provides light entertainment to which all can listen without mental strain and forget without effort. Which weird imp provoked him to flounder in troubled waters? Probably Spring, mangled for love-sick youth has ceased restrictive practice and now disturbs all ages.

Commenting on the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt ten years ago, friend Cooke gave reasons why the popular poll does not include him among the greatest Presidents. Enlarging upon the "American love of full life, justice and freedom," we were told "The American believes life must be enjoyed... their admiration is for the vertical man... they believe in living heroes. The Latins seem less put out by injustice because they think more of the hereafter... there are more doubts on immortality in America (provided opinions given are not for publication) than in any other country."

Are we to understand that the Christian America, so much boosted as the bulwark against Communism, is all humbug? What do you know, Billy Graham?

Happy at the thought of "enjoyment of life, liberty and freedom" we switched over to Moscow and heard recorded voices of American Negroes complaining of chain-gangs, slave labour, beatings and false imprisonment in the Turpentine regions of Georgia and Florida! Want to make any corrections Alistair?

As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select notices for publication. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

**Friday, April 22**  
LEEDS: 7.45 p.m.; City Museum (Lecture Hall). Park Row. Minnie Pallister, Jean Ince, Rev. Blackburn, Alfred Tallant. "Any Questions?" Admission free. PPU.

**Saturday-Sunday, April 23-24**  
BURY: "Hollybrook" Queen's Rd. Harold Guitte, MA. "The World Church in World Affairs." Weekend Conference. Details, Miss J. M. Keeling, Flat 3, 31 Cromer Terrace, Leeds 2. For.

**Sunday, April 24**  
HULL: 7.15 p.m.; Co-op Hall, Kingston St. Minnie Pallister, "Security through Disarmament." Public Mtg. Adm. 6d. Questions. PPU.

**MANCHESTER: 6.30 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Mount St., Eric B. Cleaver, "In Kenya Today." Public Mtg. SoF.**

**REIGATE: 6.30 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Joseph Murumbi, "Kenya Today. The Problem of Mau Mau." SoF.**

**Monday, April 25**  
BIRMINGHAM: 7.30 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bull St. Archdeacon Harill "Why are Christians not Pacifists?" For.

**Tuesday, April 26**  
CROYDON: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Park Lane. Rev. Clifford Macquaire, "The Moral and Economic Effects of Unilateral Disarmament." PPU.

**Every week!**  
**SUNDAYS**  
HYDE PARK: 3 p.m.; Pacifist Youth Action Group. Every Sunday. PYAG.

**TUESDAYS**  
MANCHESTER: 1-2 p.m.; Deansgate Blitz Site. Christian pacifist open-air mtg. Local Methodist ministers and others. MPF.

**THURSDAYS**  
LONDON, W.C.1: 1.15-1.45 p.m.; Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen St. Weekly Church Service of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by clergy and laymen of different denominations.

**LONDON, W.C.1: 7.30 p.m.; Dick Sheppard Ho., 6 Endsleigh St. Pacifist Youth Action Group.**

**FRIDAYS**  
EVERYWHERE, anytime, street-selling PEACE NEWS. Copies supplied "sale or return". Posters free. Send for your quota or collect from the steps of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Trafalgar Square between 5.30 and 6.30 p.m.

**0.000m. (ton).**

# Peace Pledge Union debates Acland campaign

★ FROM PAGE FOUR

case, and focus publicity upon it. The report was adopted.

IAN DIXON reported that the Pacifist Youth Action Group now numbered 34, with seven or eight attenders at meetings, who were likely to join in the future.

In reply to a question BERNARD WITHERS, Secretary of the CBCO, stated that he did not know of any recent case of a conscientious objector refusing to register. He thought it likely that the Ministry of Labour would in any case be able to obtain names.

## British COs

The following motion was put by BERNARD RUSHTON, seconded by LLEW LLOYD,

"That Head Office should ensure that all CO Tribunals have a sympathetic friend present to offer the hand of friendship to the young men and advise if required.

Where no local person was available either our General Secretary, Campaign Organiser or Field Worker should undertake this work."

In the discussion which followed it was pointed out on the one hand that while the CBCO did a most valuable work in covering all Tribunals with a reporter, it nevertheless often happened that conscientious objectors, attending Tribunals away from their home town, had no friend present and no assistance of any kind. The strong CO fellowship of war time no longer existed.

Opponents to the motion stated that many COs would not welcome help from pacifists and were in any case supported by members of their own religious sects. Moreover this was a time when the CO needed to concentrate on his own case; it was the worst possible moment to present him with propaganda or conflicting issues.

The motion was carried by a show of hands.

On retiring from the Chairmanship of the PPU, Hugh Brock said that he did so gladly and gratefully, delighted to think that Michael Tippett would be with the movement more and more in the future.

He believed that we were beginning to reap today the seeds sown by the PPU over many years. The British decision to manufacture

the H-bomb had brought the issue of unilateral disarmament more to the fore today than it had been since 1945.

"I believe that Britain is the country that should lead the world to disarmament" he said "and it is for that end that I work." It might mean saying the same thing over and over again, but he believed that people wished to hear eternal principles applied to day-to-day issues and current affairs. There was a ferment in the world which we must not only seek to lead, but also to serve in every way possible.

## Peace News

ALLEN SKINNER, Editor, speaking to the Peace News report, said that at all previous meetings he had to call attention to a steadily declining circulation, and this had reached a serious stage at the end of the last year.

On this occasion he was able to report an upward trend, which he thought fell into three phases. The general sense of discomfort caused by Britain's decision to manufacture the hydrogen bomb had brought the circulation back to 10,000; the Acland gesture and Peace News announcement of eight eight-page supporting numbers caused it to rise to 12,000; the printing strike created a further boost. This week's combined Home and Overseas printing order was 15,500. While recognising that any increase over 12,000 might be temporary, it did seem evident that the break through had come.

Allen Skinner gave thanks to the many friends of Peace News who had arranged for the display of Peace News at Smith's book-stalls, paid for PN advertisements on underground or buses, assisted by street selling, and many other ways. We now had a great opportunity to push forward the sales of Peace News. To carry the increased size we needed to approach the 20,000 mark. "Let us put our backs into it" he concluded.

## Acland and the H-bomb

"This AGM, whilst appreciating Sir Richard Acland's decision to resign his seat in the House of Commons as a protest against the Government's decision to manufacture H-bombs and recognising the right of individual PPU members to support him, nevertheless feels it should have been made more clear that the PPU and Peace News are not identified with Sir Richard Acland's campaign."

It is more necessary than ever at the present time that the basis of pacifism should be understood and distinguished from the limited opposition to the more destructive weapon."

In moving and seconding the above resolution VIOLET MITCHELL and LEONARD BIRD on behalf of the Hull Group, said they felt that for the sake of new readers, and new converts to pacifism, it should have been made far more clear in Peace News that neither the PPU nor Peace News were identified with Sir Richard Acland's campaign. New members would be confused unless the distinction between pacifism and a limited opposition to one weapon were given far greater emphasis.

Some agreement for this view came from those who felt that in supporting Sir Richard pacifists were grasping at a straw; in helping

forward the campaign of a candidate on the grounds that he opposed the H-bomb pacifists might find that they were assisting one who when returned would vote for the extension of conscription, air bases and other methods of warfare.

Overwhelmingly, however, the conference opposed the motion. It was pointed out that Sir Richard Acland, a man of sensitivity and humanity, had followed his conscience, taken the first step in the PPU's direction at considerable risk for himself, might well in the course of his campaign end up a pacifist, and in any case had started "something big" in the direction of unilateral disarmament.

Moreover Sir Richard had, while making his non-pacifist position clear, asked the movement for support in his stand against the most destructive of all weapons. To pass such a resolution might mislead others into thinking that we undervalued the significance of the resignation itself.

Explaining the action taken by the PPU, Stuart Morris explained that Sir Richard had written asking for help on the strict understanding that he was not a pacifist. The decision had

□ ON BACK PAGE

# LETTERS

SEE ALSO PAGE SIX

## News vendor's Commentary

DOES Mr. Sloan (PN April 15) really mean that he knows I would be permitted to sell in the streets of Moscow a newspaper criticising and condemning the Russian Government? If he replies that all the citizens of the USSR are so completely contented that they would not wish to do so, he will merely prove to me that he is suffering from some form of indoctrination.

There is plenty of evidence to show that minority opinion is not permitted to express itself, and if persisted in is liquidated. Because in the USSR there is no freedom of speech is not, in my view, a reason for going to war with them, but at the same time I see no reason for balking at facts. I am sure if I persisted in condemning the Kremlin openly in Moscow I should be removed.

I did not mention the Russian concessions because my article happened to be about indoctrination, and in the space of some 600 words it is necessary to stick to one topic. But these concessions have been written about sympathetically by myself, and other writers in Peace News on more than one occasion.

As for aggression, it happens that to me H-bombs and millions of men under arms, whether they be Russian, British or American are aggressive, and I was, in fact, offering an excuse for Russia on the grounds of extreme provocation.

But it seems that only words of fulsome praise of Russia will satisfy Mr. Sloan. I believe it is just as dangerous to make out that there is no fault in Russia as to try to prove there is none in Britain or the USA.

We hear nothing of pacifism in Russia; I do not assume there are no pacifists; I do assume that they are not allowed to express their views. To me this is a violation of human rights and I shall continue to say so.

SYBIL MORRISON.

6, Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.

# Letter from USA

● FROM PAGE TWO

good many Peace News readers but even here it sheds a new light and there is a lot of material in this book that is new. Furthermore, it brings what seems to me a profound analysis of the phenomenon of Vinoba Bhave and the post-Gandhian era in which he emerged of Bhave's relation to Gandhi (Tennyson makes it clear why Gandhi regarded the younger man as the master) and of the similarities and contrasts between the two. The chapter toward the end of the book in which this is in part done, entitled "The Kingdom of Kindness," is a fresh and magnificent statement of non-violent revolutionary pacifism. The writing is both charming and incisive.

We are fortunate in that Hallam Tennyson is coming over here to lecture under American Friends Service Committee auspices. Everyone should both go to hear him and read his book.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**TERMS:** Cash with order, 3d. per word, minimum 2s. 6d. (Box No. 6d. extra). Please don't send stamps in payment, except for odd pence. Maximum length 60 words. Address for Box No. replies: Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

**LATEST TIME for copy:** Monday morning before publication.  
**DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS** are required by the Thursday eight days prior to publication.

**WHEN REPLYING to advertisements please mention PEACE NEWS**

## MEETINGS

"IN KENYA TODAY" Speaker, Eric B. Cleaver. Society of Friends. Public Meeting. 6.30 p.m. Sunday, April 24, Friends Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester.

**INTERNATIONAL CLUB, Bath. Tuesday, 7.30. Literary Institute, 18 Queen Sq. All welcome.**

**KING'S WEIGH HOUSE CHURCH, Duke St., near Bond St. Tube. 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. The Gospel of Peace. Rev. Dr. A. D. Belden.**

**MANCHESTER PEACE COMMITTEE.** Hear David Duncan on "The Arms of the Peace Committee Movement." Ruth Haines on "The General Election." Onward Hall, Wednesday, April 27, 7.45 p.m. Visitors welcome.

**REIGATE Friends Meeting House, 6.30 p.m. April 24. Joseph Murumbi, "Kenya Today. The Problem of Mau Mau."**

## ACCOMMODATION WANTED AND OFFERED

**HOMELY ACCOMMODATION** and jolly good food to visitors and permanent guests. CANONBURY 1340, Telkeas Shaylor, 27 Hamilton Pk., N.5.

**AGM DELEGATE** recommends Shaylor for board or bed and breakfast.

## HOLIDAYS

**A COMFORTABLE HOLIDAY HOME** in Wharfedale's loveliest village. Real fellowship, peace and happy atmosphere. Beautiful country. Boating, fishing. From 6 gns. Manor House, Burnall, Skipton.

**AT BOGNOR (PAGHAM)** on quiet farm near sea, open aspect. Modern 4 berth caravan, fully equipped, on bus route. tradesmen call. Recommended. 165 Elgar Ave., Tolworth, Surrey.

**AT BROOK LINN** Vegetarian Guest House, Callander, Perthshire, there is comfort, excellent food, good company, invigorating air and lovely mountain scenery. Brochure on request. Miss Muriel Sewell, member Vegetarian Catering Association, Callander 103.

**BOURNEMOUTH (Boscombe).** Small Guest House near sea. H & C all rooms. Personal supervision. Vegetarian and ordinary diet. Norah Bailey, Court Green, 18 Glen Rd. Tel: 33621.

**BUDE, Cornwall.** Atlantic Guest House, offers relaxation in glorious natural surroundings. Special terms April-May. No vacancies July-August. Free brochure.

**BUXTON.** Westminster Vegetarian Guest House, Broad Walk. Friendly comfort. Home baking. Good district walking and touring. Tel. 929 Janet and James Joyce.

**DOVERCOURT.** Fully equipped 4 berth caravan. Details s.a.e. or Phone ENF. 3399. H. Croughton, 27 Kilvinton Drive, Enfield.

**FRESHWATER BAY (N.W.).** Dimbols, overlooking Bay and Downs. H & C. Television and games rooms. Ideal centre. Write brochure.

**HASTINGS.** Weekends or Conferences. Bed & Breakfast 12s. 6d. Residential area near sea and shops. H. & C. Gas fire. 5 Boscombe Rd., St. Leonards.

**LET'S GO TO WARSAW—**and negotiate! Join young people of all lands in friendly discussion at the World Youth Festival. July 31-Aug. 14. Three weeks £33; a fortnight £29. Write British Youth Festival Cite., Dept. P.N. 9, Camden High St., London, N.W.1.

**LYNMOUTH, Devon.** Shelley's Cottage, situated in centre of village. Comfortable beds, excellent food. Vegetarians welcome. Haynes. Phone: Lynton 3219.

**SWANAGE.** Vegetarian Guest House overlooking sea. Children welcomed. Brochure: "Waveney," Park Rd., Tel. 2804.

## PERSONAL

"ELIJAH COMING Before Christ," wonderful book free. Megiddo Mission, Dept. 13. Rochester 19, N.Y.

**HELP ESTABLISH PEACE.** Join The Animals' Crusade. E.1630, Queen Ave., Spokane, Washington, USA.

**NATURE CURE** Health Centre. Blunham House, Bedfordshire. Apply to the Secretary for particulars.

**VEGETARIANISM.** London Vegetarian Society welcomes enquiries from all interested in living without using the flesh of animals for food. Literature free on receipt of 2d. stamp.

**WAR RESISTERS' International** welcomes gifts of foreign stamps and undamaged air mail covers. Please send to WRI, Lansbury House, 88 Park Ave., Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middlesex.

## LITERATURE

**QUAKERISM.** Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application.

**SITUATIONS AND WORK WANTED**  
The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through a local office of the Ministry of Labour or a scheduled employment agency if the applicant is a male aged 18 to 64 or a woman aged 18 to 59 inclusive unless he or she, or the employment, is exempted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1951.

**MABEL EYLES** Duplicating Service, 395 Hornsey Road, N.19. (A.R.C. 1765).

**MARRIED COUPLE** or two women for permanent and pleasant position at Southleigh Private Hotel, Mount Ephraim Rd., Streatham, S.W.16. Excellent salary and prospects, share work in kitchen (plating cooking for 35) and assist proprietors. Tel. Streatham 1027.

**PRINTERS' MACHINE MINDER** for new Wharfedale, and auto. Must be capable of producing good clean work. NB. 5-day week. Ducret, 340 Whitehorse Rd., Croydon. Tel. 5362.

**RECEPTIONIST** required by Christian pacifist organisation. Typing essential but not necessarily shorthand. 9-5 daily and occasional Saturday mornings. Interview by appointment. Write stating experience, if any, to the General Secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation, 79 Great James Street, London, W.C.1.

**VACANCY WILL SHORTLY** exist for Painter-Decorator (Knowledge of other trades useful) must be reliable and conscientious. Yeates, Builders, 168 Bigar Ave., Tolworth, Surrey. Elmbridge 9783.

## FOR SALE

**EXTENSION LADDERS.** Best materials and craftsmanship. All rungs wired. Example, one double 14 Rung Extension 6 gns., car. paid. Arthur Roberts, 12 Clare Rd., Cardiff.

**HOUSMANS STATIONERY DEPT.** offer plain postcards, 2s. 6d. 100; 6 x 3 1/2 envelopes, white 18s. 6d. 1,000 box; manilla 12s. 6d. 1,000 box; white bank paper, 10 x 5 in. 7s. 6d. 500 sheets; Newsprinters, 10 x 5 in. 15s. 1,000, 1s. 9d. 100; plain economy labels, 4 1/2 x 3 1/2 in. 13s. 6d. 1,000, 1s. 6d. 100. All post free.

# SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW READERS

You can give PEACE NEWS nine weeks postal trial for 2s. 6d. only (U.S. offer 13 weeks for \$1).

Please send PEACE NEWS for..... to the name and address below.

I enclose £.....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

STANDARD RATES:

HOME EDITION (G.B. and overseas) 1 year 21s., 24 weeks 10s., 12 weeks 5s. Or order from your newsagent.

U.S. AIR EXPRESS EDITION 1 year \$4, 6 months \$2.

PEACE NEWS

3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4.

or

130 Brattle St., Cambridge 38, Mass. USA

# DIARY

**Friday, April 22**  
LEEDS: 7.45 p.m.; City Museum (Lecture Hall). Park Row. Minnie Pallister, Jean Ince, Rev. Blackburn, Alfred Tallant. "Any Questions?" Admission free. PPU.

**Saturday-Sunday, April 23-24**  
BURY: "Hollybrook" Queen's Rd. Harold Guitte, MA. "The World Church in World Affairs." Weekend Conference. Details, Miss J. M. Keeling, Flat 3, 31 Cromer Terrace, Leeds 2. For.

**Sunday, April 24**  
HULL: 7.15 p.m.; Co-op Hall, Kingston St. Minnie Pallister, "Security through Disarmament." Public Mtg. Adm. 6d. Questions. PPU.

**MANCHESTER: 6.30 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Mount St., Eric B. Cleaver, "In Kenya Today." Public Mtg. SoF.**

**REIGATE: 6.30 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Joseph Murumbi, "Kenya Today. The Problem of Mau Mau." SoF.**

**Monday, April 25**  
BIRMINGHAM: 7.30 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bull St. Archdeacon Harill "Why are Christians not Pacifists?" For.

**Tuesday, April 26**  
CROYDON: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Park Lane. Rev. Clifford Macquaire, "The Moral and Economic Effects of Unilateral Disarmament." PPU.

**Every week!**  
**SUNDAYS**  
HYDE PARK: 3 p.m.; Pacifist Youth Action Group. Every Sunday. PYAG.

**TUESDAYS**  
MANCHESTER: 1-2 p.m.; Deansgate Blitz Site. Christian pacifist open-air mtg. Local Methodist ministers and others. MPF.

**THURSDAYS**  
LONDON, W.C.1: 1.15-1.45 p.m.; Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen St. Weekly Church Service of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by clergy and laymen of different denominations.

**LONDON, W.C.1: 7.30 p.m.; Dick Sheppard Ho., 6 Endsleigh St. Pacifist Youth Action Group.**

**FRIDAYS**  
EVERYWHERE, anytime, street-selling PEACE NEWS. Copies supplied "sale or return". Posters free. Send for your quota or collect from the steps of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Trafalgar Square between 5.30 and 6.30 p.m.

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**

**0.000m. (ton).**



